UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1996/2
14 March 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
SPANISH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS
13-17 May and 26-30 August 1996
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF QUADRENNIAL REPORTS SUBMITTED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1990-1993

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

* E/C.2/1996/1.

96-05836 (E) 200396 260396 270396

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CONTENTS

		Page
1.	Church World Service, Inc.	3
2.	Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción	4
3.	International Institute of Administrative Sciences	6
4.	Latin American Iron and Steel Institute	9
5.	International League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicap	11
6.	Islamic African Relief Agency	14
7.	Society of Comparative Legislation	17
8.	Union of Ibero-American Capital Cities	18
9.	International Association of Judges	21
10.	World Organization of the Scout Movement (World Scout Bureau)	23

1. CHURCH WORLD SERVICE, INC.

(Category II)

Church World Service (CWS) is an international relief and development assistance organization, headquartered in the United States, through which 32 member church bodies and 10 affiliated churches work in partnership with Christian bodies world wide. Together they carry out programmes in mission, relief, refugee assistance, community development and advocacy.

During the period 1990-1993, Church World Service participated actively in several international policy forums convened under the aegis of the Economic and Social Council. Church World Service sent a five-person delegation to the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna in 1993. The delegation worked on behalf of a number of issues, including the rights of indigenous peoples. CWS participated in the first and second preparatory committees for the World Summit on Social Development as well as the regional preparatory meeting of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) for the Fourth World Conference on Women. Church World Service attended the final preparatory meeting for the United Nations Conference on Population and Development and cooperated with the NGO Committee on Ageing for participation and presentation of information on the problems of the ageing at that meeting. Church World Service representatives also met with Lisbet Rubenstein of the secretariat for the World Summit for Social Development to discuss the place of ageing issues within the deliberations.

The Human Rights Office of Church World Service has been actively involved during the period in promoting, through a campaign of education at the local level, the ratification by the United States Congress of the United Nations human rights conventions: Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The campaign included production of materials explaining the content of the conventions and their relevance to all concerned citizens.

Protecting and assisting refugees is a high priority for CWS, which works with councils of churches in countries that host refugee populations, assisting the resettlement of 10,000 refugees in 1993 alone. This work also involved cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The CWS Office of Development Policy works to improve the quality of development assistance and the alleviation of problems like debt. In this connection the Office was involved in the United nations review of development in Africa.

2. FUNDACION DE AYUDA CONTRA LA DROGADICCION

(Category II)

The Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción (FAD) was established in 1986 to carry out activities at the level of civil society to combat the pernicious effects of substance use and abuse.

Its activities are devoted essentially to:

(a) Primary prevention;

(b) Postgraduate university training;

(c) Consciousness-raising among the general public;

(d) Documentation and information.

Although the organization operates primarily in Spain and other European countries, it has also carried out activities in Spanish-speaking countries in Central and South America by way of international cooperation.

To date, these activities have been financed with the organization's own resources. FAD has promoted the establishment of similar institutions in other Spanish-speaking countries, with which it collaborates on equal terms; it also establishes and maintains close contact with existing institutions.

Specialized postgraduate university training is offered in two directions by:

(a) Training Latin American postgraduate students in Spanish universities, using the curriculum designed by FAD;

(b) Sending Spanish experts to Spanish-speaking universities in the Americas.

International activities

FAD regularly attends the Vienna meetings of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and was a member of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations from 1990 to 1993.

Through its Documentation Centre, FAD disseminates nationwide the documentation on drugs issued by all United Nations organs.

From 1990 to 1993, FAD contributed regularly to the feasibility study conducted by the European Drug Trends Observatory and participated in the Observatory's REITOX information exchange network, based in Lisbon.

FAD has been a member of the European Federation of Development-Oriented Non-Governmental Organizations since 1992.

FAD is a founding member of the European Foundation of Helpline Services (FESAT); since 1989, it has maintained a free nationwide helpline offering referrals on therapeutic services to treat drug problems.

Since 1989, FAD has conducted Spain's only ongoing mass-media campaign to prevent drug abuse, involving both the public and private radio, television and print media.

FAD is a founding member of the European Libraries and Information Services on Alcohol and Drugs, in which it has participated since 1990.

FAD is an associate of the RADAR (Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource) network run by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) of the United States Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.

FAD is a member of the Substance Abuse Librarians and Information Specialists (SALIS), based in the United States.

FAD offers specialized postgraduate university training in the field of alcohol, tobacco and drugs in eight Spanish universities, and regularly admits Spanish-speaking applicants from other countries (Israel, Brazil, Europe and Spanish-speaking countries in the Americas).

In 1992, FAD launched a programme of substance abuse prevention training for primary-school teachers in the Argentine Republic; the programme was subsequently taken over by a private foundation in Argentina (Fundación de Ayuda contra las Drogas de Argentina (FADA)), the establishment of which was promoted by FAD.

3. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES

(Category II)

The main aims of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) are to promote:

(a) The better operation of public administration agencies;

(b) The improvement of administrative methods and techniques;

(c) The progress of international administration;

(d) The development of the administrative sciences.

IIAS is represented in 70 countries (Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Zaire, Zimbabwe). IIAS members include corporate members, national sections, States, and international organizations, including the Commission of the European Communities (CEC), the World Bank, the European Space Agency, the European Patent Office, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Arab Administrative Development Organization and the Arab Urban Development Institute, the African Association for Public Administration and Management, the Latin American Centre for Development Administration and the Central American Institute of Public Administration.

The activities of IIAS are carried out in three main areas:

(a) Scientific activities involving the convening of international or regional working groups consisting of experts selected from both administrative personnel and university and research staff;

(b) Information and documentation concerned with the collection, processing and dissemination of administrative information at the international level. In this connection, IIAS has a documentary archive on comparative administration which is undoubtedly one of the richest in the world;

(c) Advisory services consisting of responses to requests from Governments or international organizations and participation in joint advisory activities; IIAS brings to such activities (apart from its international character and its neutrality) the possibility of access to a broad network of very high-level experts who are concerned primarily with action to be carried out and results to be achieved.

Participation in United Nations meetings

Informal consultations on the metropolitan governance programme organized by the Governance and Public Administration Branch, Division of Public Administration and Development Management, Department for Development Support and Management Services (DPADM/DDSMS) of the Secretariat, New York, 22 August 1994;

Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, New York, 22 August to 2 September 1994;

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, preparatory meeting for the World Summit for Social Development, Geneva, 13 September 1993;

Eighth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC), New York, 25-28 May 1993;

World Conference on Metropolitan Governance, Tokyo, 20-23 April 1993 (United Nations/Tokyo metropolitan government);

High-level expert group meeting to assess the applicability of the strategic management methodologies to the industrial restructuring process in Bulgaria and Eastern Europe, 28 January-2 February 1991;

International seminar on management development and economic restructuring, Ulan Bator, Mongolia, September 1990;

Committee on Population and Social Development of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Bangkok, 19 and 20 November 1990.

Relations with the United Nations and contribution to the achievement of its objectives

A. Cooperation within the framework of United Nations programmes

The Development Administration Division of the former Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat requested IIAS to prepare a report on the administrative modernization of four Central and Eastern European countries: Bulgaria, the former Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland (September 1990).

Budapest (Hungary), 17-19 April 1991: Meeting of experts convened by the United Nations in cooperation with IIAS to analyse the results of the research on administrative modernization in Central and Eastern Europe requested from IIAS by the Development Administration Division and to explore other avenues of cooperation. Publication of the report of the seminar on administrative modernization in Central and Eastern Europe: a case study on decentralization and public administration (document DESD/SEM.92/2).

B. Other activities on topics developed by the United Nations

IIAS has established working groups in areas of activity covered by the United Nations, for example:

(a) Organization of a seminar in Jerusalem on the role of women in public life and in the decision-making process, from 24 to 26 October 1994, intended for Palestinian women;

(b) Establishment in 1994 of an international working group on public policies to benefit women;

(c) Establishment in 1993 of a working group on the protection of human rights and the role of international and national administrations;

(d) Organization since 1991 of a series of seminars on the role of non-governmental organizations in economic development (in Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and North America);

(e) Establishment in 1991 of a working group on the administrative management of environmental protection;

(f) Organization of four international conferences bringing together more than 400 public administration experts and specialists:

(i) 1990: Madrid: International conference on the administrative implications of regional economic integration: the example of the European Economic Community (EEC). A comparative approach;

(ii) 1991: Copenhagen: Round table on the management of social services;

(iii) 1992: Vienna, Twenty-second International Congress of Administrative Sciences, on public administration in the 1990s: trends and innovations;

(iv) 1993: Toluca (Mexico), International conference on redefining the profile of the State with a view to socio-economic changes.

C. Synergy between IIAS and agencies of the United Nations system

The synergy is being maintained on an in-depth and personalized basis owing to the fact that the Director-General of IIAS is a member of the International Civil Service Commission.

4. LATIN AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE

(Category II)

The aim of the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute (ILAFA) is to support the sustainable development of the iron and steel sector in Latin America through the study of the economic, marketing, technical and scientific aspects of the steel industry and of the raw materials used in steel production.

The Institute has both active and associate members, which are companies producing iron, steel or inputs of the industry, service providers, equipment manufacturers, and research and development institutions in Latin America and the rest of the world. The number of members declined between 1990 and 1993 as a result of the restructuring of the sector over that period, which involved the reorganization, merging or suspension of the operations of many firms in the region and the globalization of activities, especially with respect to markets and product marketing.

	1990	1993
Number of active members	92	74
Number of associate members	80	59

The Institute's sources of financing, however, remained relatively stable, as set out below:

	1990	1993
TOTAL:	US$ 1 027 100	US$ 1 220 300
Members	589 600	609 100
Notices and publications	146 500	154 600
Exhibitions	49 600	157 600
Attendance at congresses, seminars, etc.	241 400	299 000

The following are some of the activities carried out in cooperation with United Nations bodies:

(a) A regional meeting on computerized systems of maintenance management in the iron and steel industry, co-sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), was held in Moncolva, Mexico, in November 1991. It was attended by 54 participants and 22 observers, in addition to 5 UNIDO experts and officials of the Organization from Mexico and Austria;

(b) Establishment of the Environmental Advisory Committee (CADIMA) of the ILAFA Executive Committee in 1991, and organization of the constitutive meeting of that Committee in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The meeting was attended by an observer from UNIDO, which offered to sponsor an international congress on the topic "Environment and the Iron and Steel Industry";

(c) CADIMA held its second meeting in Santiago, Chile, in 1992, at which it analysed, inter alia, the national reports prepared in response to UNIDO questionnaires. The Committee also discussed its programmes of work, which would receive support from UNIDO through the UNIDO-ILAFA regional programme of environmental management in the iron and steel industry;

(d) In August 1992, an ILAFA-UNIDO seminar on total quality in the iron and steel industry was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The seminar was attended by 90 participants and 21 papers were presented, which were later published by ILAFA;

(e) An ILAFA-UNIDO regional meeting on liquid effluents in the iron and steel industry was held in Santiago, Chile, in October 1992. It was attended by 29 participants from Latin America and the rest of the world, who discussed four technical papers and five national reports and heard a presentation, given by a UNIDO expert, on the UNIDO-Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB)-REED information system;

(f) An ILAFA-UNIDO-Instituto Venezolano de empresas siderúrgicos (IVES) regional meeting on waste reduction and recovery in the iron and steel industry, sponsored by ILAFA and UNIDO, was held in Ciudad Guayana, Venezuela, in June 1993, and was attended by 60 participants. UNIDO paid for the travel and accommodation of six experts (two from Austria and the rest from Argentina and Brazil);

(g) The Instituto Argentino de Siderugia (IAS) coordinated a UNIDOu-ILAFA-IAS meeting on gaseous effluents, which was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in December 1993. It was attended by some 50 participants from Latin America and consultants from UNIDO;

(h) ILAFA has frequent contacts with officials of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) on issues concerning iron and steel industry operations and the exchange of information, particularly statistical data;

(i) ILAFA continues to exchange information on iron mining and related topics with the Trust Fund for the Dissemination of Information on Iron Ore.

5. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF SOCIETIES FOR PERSONS WITH MENTAL HANDICAP

(Category II)

Aims and purpose of ILSMH

1. The International League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicap (ILSMH) is the sole organization that speaks for the world's 50 million persons with mental handicaps, or for their families and those who work with them. ILSMH now includes 172 member societies in 102 countries of the five continents.

2. The main objectives of ILSMH are: to promote the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons and its implementation so that persons with mental handicap may lead as close to normal lives as possible; to encourage the creation of new societies of parents and friends of persons with mental handicap and of persons with mental handicap themselves, to fight against abuse and discrimination; to fight for the inclusion of persons with mental handicap in all aspects of day to day life; to disseminate information through publications, symposia, conferences and world congresses; and to develop contacts with international organizations in order to speak on behalf of persons with mental handicap and their families.

3. ILSMH has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) (through the Joint Commission on International Aspects of Mental Retardation) and is on the special list of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Representation at meetings of the United Nations and its agencies

4. As during the previous years, ILSMH has been represented at nearly all the annual general conferences of UNESCO; at the World Health Assemblies and Board meetings of WHO; at the regular meetings of UNESCO's NGOs Standing Committee; at meetings of the NGO Committee of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and of the NGO/UNICEF Coordinating Committee of Activities for Children in Eastern and Central Europe; at most of the annual meetings of the WHO Regional Offices; and at the annual United Nations inter-agency meetings.

5. ILSMH was also officially represented at the following meetings:

United Nations International Meeting on the Roles and Functions of National Coordinating Committees on Disabilities in Developing Countries (Beijing, 5-11 November 1990)

United Nations Ad Hoc Working Group to Elaborate Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (Vienna, 25-28 August 1991) and in the two further meetings of this group

UNESCO Eighth Collective Consultation of NGOs on Literacy: Education for All (Paris, 9-13 December 1991)

United Nations General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (New York, October 1992): the President of ILSMH and the Chairperson of the ILSMH Committee on Self-Advocacy were invited to speak at the special meeting to mark the end of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons on 12 October 1992

Meeting of the Commission for Social Development (Vienna, February 1993) to discuss the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and the Long-term Strategy to further the Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the year 2000 and beyond

UNESCO meeting on Education for All (Cairo, November 1992)

UNESCO NGO World Forum on Families (Malta, 28 November-2 December 1993)

United Nations World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 14-25 June 1993): ILSMH presented a statement.

Cooperation with programmes and bodies

6. On 12-13 October 1992, during the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, ILSMH was awarded a testimonial in recognition of dedicated service in support of the United Nations Programme on Disability by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Other relevant activities

7. The following actions were taken in implementation of United Nations initiatives:

(a) In 1992, ILSMH published Making the Most of the United Nations, which describes the United Nations system, gives examples of United Nations initiatives in the field of mental handicap and invites ILSMH member societies to contribute to the implementation of United Nations programmes;

(b) At the beginning of 1993, ILSMH created a Task Force on the International Year of the Family (IYF), which issued "Learning Messages"; these were sent to all Ministers in charge of family affairs all over the world;

(c) ILSMH asks its member societies from time to time whether their Governments had signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;

(d) On the occasion of the ILO/ILSMH seminar on employment (held in October 1993; see para. 9, below), ILSMH asked all its member societies to make sure that their Governments had signed ILO Convention 159 on Vocational

Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons (1983) and to inquire on the changes proposed in their respective countries.

8. The following papers and/or other material were prepared at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, or of the United Nations Secretariat:

Final Report of the forty-third session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities), which reproduces information on discrimination provided by ILSMH.

9. Other examples of consultative and substantive activities were:

(a) During the Xth World Congress of ILSMH (Paris, August 1990), a symposium was organized on international organizations with the participation of representatives of the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (Vienna), ILO, UNESCO and WHO. The theme of the Symposium was the Reaffirmation of the Rights of Persons with Mental Handicap, based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons;

(b) From 11 to 13 October 1993, in Turin, Italy, ILSMH organized, jointly with ILO an international seminar on "The Road to Equality - Opportunities for Persons with Mental Handicap to enter the Regular Workplace". A common statement was published and distributed as ILSMH policy.

6. ISLAMIC AFRICAN RELIEF AGENCY

(Category II)

The Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA) is a charitable non-governmental organization founded in 1981 in Khartoum, Sudan. IARA offers assistance to the less fortunate, such as refugees and persons who are displaced, handicapped, elderly or orphaned, irrespective of religion, culture, language, race or colour.

IARA's areas of activities include relief, development, rehabilitation, social welfare, health care, women, energy and education.

Since 1990, branches have been opened in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Germany, Romania, the Russian Federation and Croatia.

Meetings and activities

Over 150 meetings of United Nations organizations were attended by IARA representatives between 1990 and 1993, for example:

Urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Geneva, 1990

Meeting of medical officers qualified in addiction rehabilitation with the United Nations Drug Control Programme, Philippines, 1991

Conclusion of letter of understanding between Operation Life Sudan (OLS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP); United Nations/Non-Governmental Organizations donors' monthly meeting, Nairobi, 1991

Annual meetings of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi, 1991-1993

International Seminar for Afghan Refugees, established by UNHCR, Tehran, 1992

UNICEF Conference for the Future of the Child in Africa, Dakar, 1993

Role of Islamic non-governmental organizations in support of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Cairo, November 1990

UNOSOM: 2nd and 3rd Coordination Meetings on Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia, Addis Ababa, 1992 and 1993

Forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights, Vienna, 1993

World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 1993

UNHCR Executive Committee, Geneva, 1993

Regular weekly meetings with United Nations specialized bodies on relief activities, chaired by WFP for the displaced (Operation Life Sudan, OLS), Khartoum, 1990-1993

In addition, IARA annually presented to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) "The development cooperation report - Sudan", 1990-1993. The agency also participated with FAO/WFP/NGO (Sudan) Crops and Needs Annual Assessment, Western and Southern Sudan, 1990-1993.

Projects

Rural Development Department, Pakistan, 1990-1993

Agriculture Training of Afghan Refugees, Peshawar and Afghanistan; Funds: Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan (UNOCA)

Maize Seed and Rice Seed Multiplication, Kunar and Nangarhar; Funds: UNDP, UNOCA, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Irrigation project: Jangly and Nurgal Canals at Kunar; Funds: FAO

Growing Fruit Trees and Saplings, Kunar (Asadabad and Nuristan), Nangarhar and Wardak; Funds: FAO

Wheat Seed Production, Wardak, Loggar, Paktia, Nangarhar and Kunar; Funds: UNDP, UNOCA, FAO

Agriculture Training, Peshawar and Nangarhar; Funds: UNDP, UNOCA

Fruit Nursery Growing, Wardak; Funds: UNDP, UNOCA, FAO

Fruit Tree Growing, Kunar, Nangarhar, Loggar, Paktia and Wardak; Funds: FAO

Social Forestry Project, Kunar; Funds: FAO

Community Mental Health Training for Afghan Primary Health Care; Funds: World Health Organization (WHO)

Training Courses for Religious Leaders on Drug Abuse Prevention; Funds: UNDCP

Anti-Drug Campaign Through Anti-Drug Outdoor Publicity Boards; Funds: UNDCP

Three Emergency Drop-in Centres and Two Outreach Centres for Vulnerable Children; Funds: UNICEF

Pesh Imam Training Course in Drug Abuse Awareness; Funds: United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)

Training of Health Workers for Treatment of Drug Addicts; Funds: UNFDAC

Training Programme in Field of Psychiatry; Funds: WHO

Afghanistan, 1992, Six training courses for Afghan doctors in mental health; Funds: WHO, UNDP

Bangladesh, 1993, Relief of Arkan Areas; Funds: UNHCR

Bangladesh, 1993, Health Training Program for Refugees; Funds: UNHCR

Projects in the Sudan, 1990-1993

Production Workshop for the Disabled, Khartoum; Funds: ILO, Government of Sudan

Ongoing projects on health assistance to Ethiopia, Eritrea and Tchadian refugees in FAO 5; Wad Elhileo and Asserni with UNHCR

Emergency Relief for Khour Yabousa and Elkurmuk; Funds: WFP

Family income-generating projects, Juba Equatoria; Funds: UNDP

Operation Life Sudan; Southern sector activities outgoing from Khartoum; Assessment Missions 1993, Bor, Pibor, Torit, Kapiota, Yirol, Gogrial, Poshall with WFP, UNICEF, UNDP; Emergency food distribution in Southern Baria, Juba with WFP

Somalia projects, 1992, health centres and schools construction; Funds: UNICEF, IARA, Emergency relief, Mogadishu area; Funds: WFP, UNICEF (ongoing)

Croatia project, 1993, Food relief, Istrarka; Funds: UNHCR

7. SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION

(Category II)

During the last four years, the Society has endeavoured as in the past to send reports, answer questionnaires and focus its work, both at meetings and in publications, on questions of particular interest to the United Nations.

Society publications

Since 1979, we have been issuing an annual publication, Journées de la Société de législation comparée, including all the reports given at congresses held the previous year, and in 1994 we published volume 15 of the series.

Also, in the Revue internationale de droit comparé, which we publish, we feature articles on subjects under consideration at the United Nations.

Since 1989, we have published several monographs, including a recent one in collaboration with the International Association of Legal Science (which is related to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)): La responsabilité des prestataires de services (The responsibility of service providers).

Relations with the United Nations

The Society has a representative at the United Nations in New York.

Response to questionnaires and surveys at different times

We have not been able to satisfy United Nations requests as fully as we would have liked, for several reasons:

(a) We have received only very few United Nations communications inviting us to take part in meetings;

(b) When we did receive them, there was often not enough time for us to designate a representative;

(c) Our modest means do not permit us to pay for travel;

(d) We have not received any requests for completion of surveys or questionnaires in our field.

All the United Nations documents we receive are entered, filed and made available to our members and to the many readers in our extensive library.

We are also prepared to publish summary records of United Nations meetings if we receive copies.

8. UNION OF IBERO-AMERICAN CAPITAL CITIES

(Category II)

The Union of Ibero-American Capital Cities (UCCI) is a municipally based non-profit international non-governmental organization, the main aim of which is to try to develop a moral climate that can serve as a model of peaceful coexistence and development in solidarity, and to foster the kind of awareness that makes for better understanding and cooperation among Ibero-American peoples.

The objectives of the Union are:

(a) To promote citizens' participation in the empowerment and development of their cities;

(b) To favour exchanges of experience and conduct studies on common municipal problems;

(c) To encourage relations between Ibero-American capital cities, and their integration.

1990 Programme of activities

Date	Programme	Location
March	Spain-Panama meeting	Panama City
March	Seminar on municipal archives	Madrid
March	Second Tourism Committee meeting	Lisbon
May	Spain-Paraguay meeting	Asunción
June	Third municipal cooperation programme	Madrid
June	Eleventh Executive Committee meeting	Madrid
August	First Statistical Committee meeting	Panama City
August	First Cultural Committee meeting	Mexico City
October	First PYME Committee meeting	Buenos Aires
November	First municipal police meeting	Madrid
November	First photography awards	Madrid

1991 Programme of activities

Date	Activity	Location
January	Third Tourism Committee meeting	Madrid
March	First meeting of Southern Cone mayors	Buenos Aires
March	Second Cultural Committee meeting	Bogotá
March	Twelfth Executive Committee meeting	Buenos Aires
May	Fourth municipal cooperation programme	Madrid
July	Seminar on urban development	Mexico City
August	Second Statistical Committee meeting	San Juan
August	Second meeting of Southern Cone mayors	Montevideo
September	Thirteenth Executive Committee meeting	Caracas
October	Second PYME Committee meeting	Buenos Aires
October	CIDI [information services] presentation	Madrid
October	Extraordinary Cultural Committee meeting	Santiago
November	Second local police meeting	San José, C.R.
December	Second photography awards	Madrid

1992 Programme of activities

Date	Programme	Location
January	Fourth Tourism Committee meeting	Havana
March	First Environmental Committee meeting	Santiago
April	Fourth Cultural Committee meeting	Madrid
April	Fourteenth Executive Committee meeting	San José
June	Fifth municipal cooperation programme	Madrid
October	Fifteenth Executive Committee meeting	Madrid
October	Fifth Plenary Assembly	Madrid
November	Fifth Cultural Committee meeting	Buenos Aires

1993 Programme of activities

Date	Programme	Location
March	Sixteenth Executive Committee meeting	Quito
March	Fifth Tourism Committee meeting	Mexico City
May	Sixth Cultural Committee meeting	Managua
June	Sixth training programme	Madrid
June	Conference on 21st-century cities	Rio de Janeiro
June	UCCLA (União das Cidades Capitais di Lingua Portuguesa) Assembly	Guimaraes (Port.)
August	Fourth Local Police Committee meeting	Mexico City
October	Sixteenth Executive Committee meeting	Santiago
October	Third Statistical Committee meeting	Brasília
November	Second Meeting of Andean Zone mayors	Quito
November	OICI (Ibero-American Organization of Inter-municipal Cooperation) anniversary	Havana
November	Sixth training programme (2nd phase)	Madrid

9. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUDGES

(Category II)

In 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993, the International Association of Judges continued to publicize the activities to which it had devoted its first 45 years of existence, with a view to attaining the objectives set forth in its Statutes, principally to safeguard the independence of judges and the constitutional and moral position of the judicial power, as an essential condition of the judicial function and a guarantee of the rights and freedom of all persons.

Each year, at the Association's annual conference, the three Study Commissions examined and discussed law-related themes with a bearing on matters of criminal and civil procedure and on the various functions of judges.

The discussions, which were held at the invitation of the national associations in Finland, Switzerland, Spain, Brazil, and, just recently, Greece, were attended by dozens of judges from all parts of the world.

Each delegation described its country's experience with regard to the subjects considered.

All the national reports presented emphasized the essential aspects that were of relevance to the countries concerned and proposed practical solutions to what in some instances were intractable problems.

The conclusions that were adopted following discussion were published in various law journals in the countries of the member associations.

By these means the Association carried on its tradition of contributing effectively to bringing about a greater awareness of solutions to a great many issues in a wide range of countries on four different continents, and indicating practical means of enabling the judicial function to play an incisive role in modern pluralistic societies.

The Association also cooperated in reaffirming the need for ceaseless vigilance in safeguarding fundamental human rights.

Violations of human rights are sometimes to be found even in advanced legal systems and, as it is essential to correct this situation, careful investigation and constant effort are required in order to ensure the primacy of law.

In the course of the past three years, at least 30 judges from Western European associations have gone to Eastern European countries, at the invitation of the Council of Europe, for purposes of cooperation, giving courses (consisting of lectures followed by discussion) on the democratization of the judicial power.

These courses, in particular, have illustrated the standards set forth in the United Nations Covenants of 1966 (the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) and the European Convention on Human Rights.

The judiciaries visited belong to the following States: Bulgaria, Albania, Slovenia, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

The International Association of Judges has also cooperated with the European Union in organizing seminars, especially with a view to investigating problems arising in connection with the transparency of the law and government action, and in connection with the codification of Community law.

On three occasions a group of delegates from the Association was heard by the Legislative Commission of the European Parliament on the outlook for the unification of standards relating to the judicial function.

Another noteworthy development was the establishment of three working groups within the Association for the purpose of examining legal problems specific to various regions of the world: the European group, the African group and the Ibero-American group.

With regard to the latter group, it should be noted that the International Association has paid particular attention to a number of associations in Latin America which have long sought to resist the dictatorial power of the State.

The associations of Chile, Peru and Venezuela have been admitted to observer status, and financial assistance has been made available to the families of Colombian judges murdered by drug-runners.

The Association has also considered Africa's legal and social problems, and a fourth study group has recently been established to examine matters of relevance to the African countries.

At present, the International Association of Judges has 37 member associations from every part of the world, including Australia and Japan.

10. WORLD ORGANIZATION OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT (WORLD SCOUT BUREAU)

(Category II)

Aims

Scouting is a non-formal educational movement aimed at young people and based on the work of volunteers.

The movement is non-political and is open to all regardless of race, origin or creed.

Its purpose is to contribute to the full development of young people both as individuals and as responsible citizens.

The aim of the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) is to promote, throughout the world, the Scout movement and its educational ideals of personal progress, community development and world peace.

To that end, WOSM seeks to:

(a) Strengthen the development of Scouting as a non-formal educational tool serving to promote respect for human dignity and cultural identity and for the protection of nature and environmental quality;

(b) Stimulate international cooperation among national Scout organizations by encouraging communication and joint action between young people and Scout leaders from different countries;

(c) Enhance international understanding and cultivate a spirit of peace among as many young people as possible, primarily through the programme of world and regional gatherings launched in 1920.

Geographical scope

WOSM has member associations in more than 136 countries and territories.

Applications from 47 other countries for admission to WOSM are currently pending.

Main activities

WOSM plays a general coordinating role, fosters active cooperation on the part of its members, and seeks to promote Scouting throughout the world while preserving its unity and respect for its basic principles.

WOSM publishes an official newsletter, in French and English, every two months. In addition, the regional offices publish regular newsletters in the common languages of their respective regions (French and Arabic, among others).

WOSM also issues many educational publications. Among the most recent of these are two reference manuals: Scouting and Youth Involvement and Trends in the world today. How they affect young people. Questions and challenges for Scouting. Mention should also be made of an acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) training manual, Action for Youth, and a leaflet on leprosy, Scouts can help cure leprosy.

WOSM has three specialized committees to promote its world-wide growth policy: the World Adult Resources Committee, the World Programme Committee and the Research and Development Committee. Its activities are highly decentralized: the regions organize many seminars and leadership training courses, to say nothing of the various young people's gatherings that foster international friendship.

In this connection, every four years WOSM organizes the World Jamboree, an event which brings together more than 20,000 young people from some 100 countries in one camp. The next World Jamboree will be held in the Netherlands in 1995, and the following one will be in Chile in 1999.

WOSM also organizes the Jamboree-on-the-Air, which brings together over half a million participants every year, the World Moot for young adults (Sweden, 1996) and the Young Persons' Forum, the next one to be held in Oslo in 1996.

Special events are also organized, such as the International Scout Symposium on the theme of Scouting: "Youth without Borders", Partnership and solidarity, which was held in 1994 in Marrakech, under the gracious patronage of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. This event was attended by 450 representatives from some 100 national associations and 12 international organizations.

WOSM also has a World Scout Foundation, presided over by His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustof of Sweden, the aim of which is to raise funds to strengthen the operational capacity of the movement at the world level.

Relations with the United Nations system

WOSM has formal, active relations with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bureau of Education (IBE), the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). It maintains these relations through its permanent representatives in New York, Nairobi, Rome, Vienna, Paris and Geneva.

Relations with other international non-governmental organizations

WOSM is a member of the Working Group of the UNESCO Collective Consultation with Youth NGOs accredited to UNESCO and is serving as one of its co-chairmen for the period 1993-1995.

WOSM participates actively in most Youth NGO coordination meetings at the world or regional level. It maintains bilateral consultative relations, and, above all, effective cooperation with several organizations including the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB), the Rainbow Days Movement, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Union of Pioneers, the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA).

WOSM coordinated the International NGO Youth Consultation that was held in Cairo between 31 August and 4 September 1994 on the occasion of the International Conference on Population and Development.

WOSM is also participating actively in preparations for the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, both of which are to be held in 1995.